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TWO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES FROM HELLENISTIC APOLLONIA

Moshe Fischer and Oren Tal

Introduction

The site of Apollonia (Map Ref. 13191/17804) is located on the southern Sharon coastal plain in the western margins of Herzliya, overlooking the Mediterranean Sea (Fig. 1). The site reveals remains from prehistoric periods up to the late Middle Ages (Fig. 2; Roll and Ayalon 1989:7–117; Roll 1992). The Hellenistic (ca. 332–63 B.C.E.) settlement was founded on the coastal cliff, ca. 29.60 m. above sea level. According to the Geologic Map of Israel, this cliff is an Upper Pleistocene era sediment. It lies above the Gaza (Ḥefer) formation as part of the sedimentary unit of Beit Yannai (Tel Aviv) *Kurkar* (Horowitz 1979:112–114; Fig. 5.58). The current study concerns finds uncovered during the excavations carried out by I. Roll and E. Ayalon since 1977.¹ The pottery discussed here originates from two assemblages of undisturbed loci. The first comes from an architectural context (Area H; Loci 1502, 1505, 1511) and the second from a refuse pit (Area D; Locus 412).

Stratigraphy and Architecture

Only one phase of occupation was identified as Hellenistic and contained minor architectural remains (Fig. 3; Area H; Squares D3–D4) and a small refuse pit (Fig. 4; Area D; Squares AA13–A13). The architectural remains in Area H were poor and disturbed. They consisted of two small sections of thick walls (0.90–1.10 m. wide) made of *kurkar* (fossilized dune sandstone) stones, running parallel to each other. Wall WD3 was preserved to an average height of 0.15 m., while wall WD4 was preserved to ca. 0.25 m. It appears that foundation trenches and fill from the Byzantine and Early Islamic periods caused the poor state of preservation. However, it seems that this stratum represents a Hellenistic occupation upon a thick layer of alluvium soil on top of the Persian strata of the site (see Tal 1996). The refuse pit (Locus 412) is an appendage of an earlier, larger pit of Persian date, situated to its northeast margin. The pit was sealed with substantial Byzantine and Early Islamic architectural remains. It was preserved for an estimated depth of ca. 1.87 m. with a diameter of 0.50–0.70 m. and had a minimum capacity of 0.367 m³. It was dug in

1 We are grateful to I. Roll for his permission to make this study. The general site plan was prepared at the site by A. Rosenberger. Plans were prepared for publication by J. Dekel and O. Paran. Pottery was restored and drawn by D. Roshal, while stamped amphora handles were drawn by R. Pinchas and photographed by P. Shrago.

virgin soil of an identical geological unit (Ḥadera sand dunes/Riṣhon Lezion sand dunes) as was the case with the earliest Persian stratum.

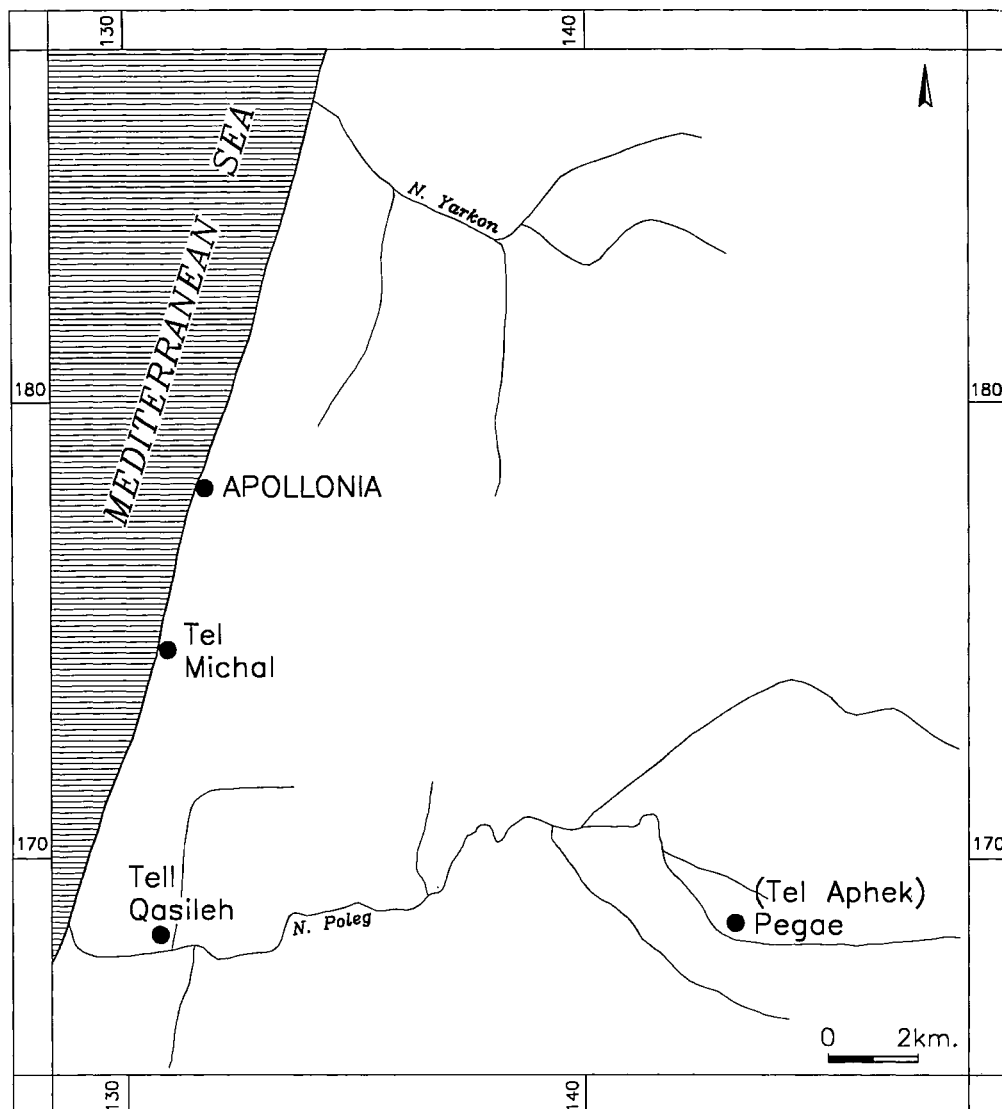


Fig. 1. Apollonia and environs.

The Ceramic Assemblages

The ceramic assemblages are composed of wheel-made, medium to high temperature fired vessels. Quality of the ware (gritty, sandy, semi-fine or fine) varies and is dependent on whether the ware is fine or common. Rims, bases and

decorated sherds were analysed and types were defined almost exclusively according to rim morphology. Quantitative analyses, typology, comparisons and chronology of the pottery are presented below.²

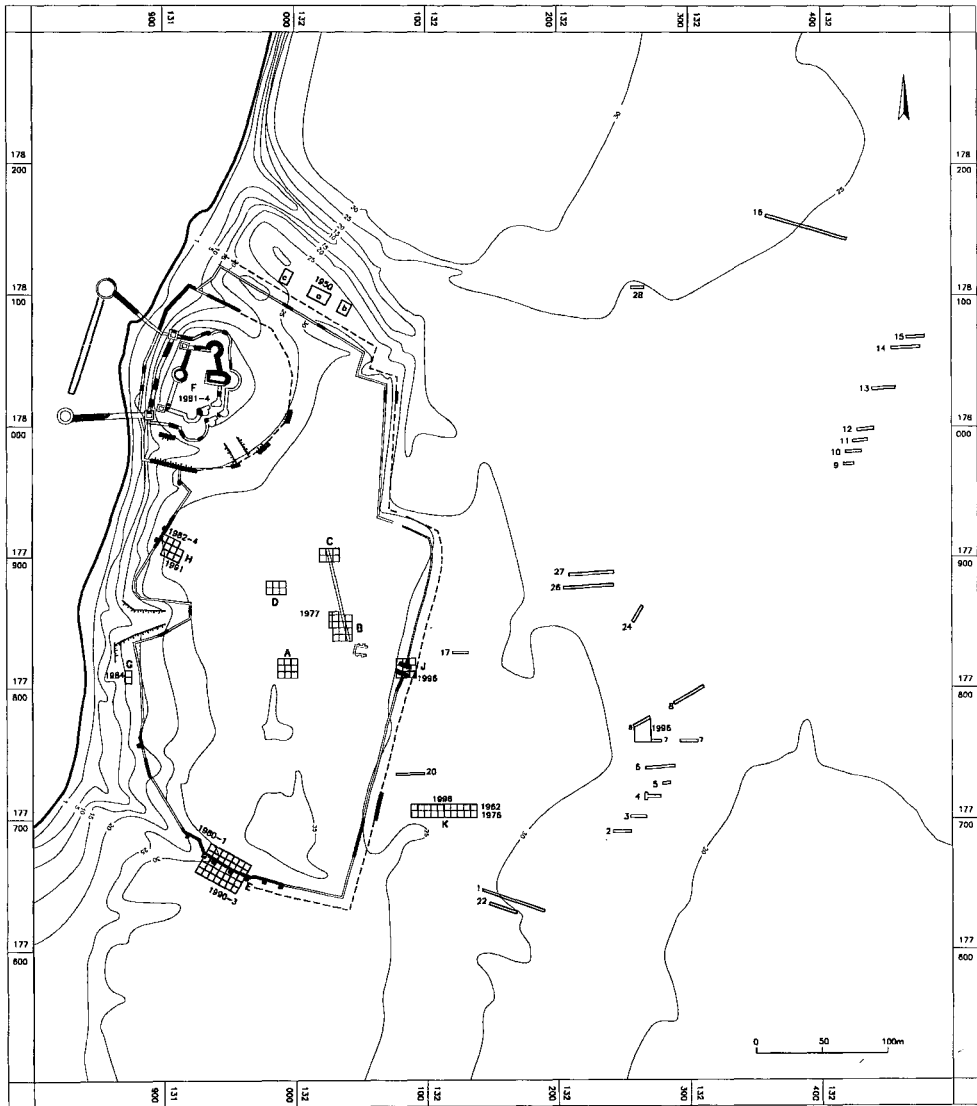


Fig. 2. General site plan.

2 Colour notations are given according to *Munsell Book of Color* (1970). The final report of the Persian and Hellenistic periods at Apollonia-Arsuf is now in preparation.

AREA H

The ceramic evidence from Area H comes from a clean Early Hellenistic stratigraphic context which lies between layers attributed to the Persian and Byzantine periods. About 83% of the assemblage date from the late 4th to the mid-2nd centuries B.C.E. reflecting the occupation period of this stratum. The division among family types and the ratio between local and imported wares suggests the existence of a settlement of civil character (see Fig. 5). A different picture emerges at nearby Tel Michal, during the same period (Strata V–IV) only about 4% of the ceramic assemblage is imported (cf. Fischer 1989; Marchese 1989) suggesting a military character to the settlement (cf. Herzog 1989:165–168; 173).

Greek Black Glazed Ware (Fig. 6:1–2). Fig. 6:1 is an almost complete flat plate with a thickened and rolled rim. It is made of fine pale orange (5YR 7/6) ware decorated with palmettes encircled by four rows of rouletting on the interior. It is probably an Attic import (*Agora XII*:147, 310; Nos. 1056–1057; Fig. 10; Pl. 36). Close parallels in shape were discovered at Samaria (*Samaria-Sebaste III*:252–253; Fig. 51:2), Dor (*Dor IB*:139; Fig. 4.5:11), and Tell Keisan (Pierre 1980:127; Pl. 22:10–10a). The palmette design appears at Samaria (*Samaria-Sebaste III*:254; Fig. 52:9); the decoration as a whole is similar to a fragment from Tel Michal (Marchese 1989:147–150; Fig. 10.2:13). The plate dates to the late 4th and early 3rd centuries B.C.E. Fig. 6:2 is a fragment of a thickened and rounded rim bowl made of fine pale orange (5YR 7/6) ware. Similar bowls have been found at Dor (*Dor IB*:134; Fig. 4.3:8–9).

Relief Bowls (Fig. 6:3–4). The two fragments discussed here probably belong to the same vessel. They are made of sandy and fine, orange (5YR 7/8) ware, covered with lustrous black-brown (10YR 3/1) slip. On their surface a molded motif of raised pinecone scales is depicted. Parallels to these bowls have been found at Hama (Christensen and Johansen 1971:40; Fig. 16:168), the Athenian Agora (*Agora XXII*:45; Pl. 1:1), Paphos (Neuru 1991:17; Fig. 9:28; Pl. 12:1) and Dor (*Dor IB*:216; Fig. 5.5:23). This type of bowl generally dates from the late 3rd to the early 1st centuries B.C.E.

Bowls (Fig. 6:5–9). Fig. 6:5 is a fragment from an everted rim bowl made of fine cream-white (10YR 9/2) ware covered with brown-black slip and probably belongs to the well-known type of carinated shallow bowls which were made throughout the Hellenistic period (e.g. *Samaria-Sebaste III*:223, 233; Figs. 37:14–16; 43:4–6; Lapp 1961: Type 151.3; Fischer 1989:179; Fig. 13.1:8). This type represents the forerunner of the later Eastern Sigillata A ware (Hayes 1985:38–39; Pl. 7:4; Form 54). Fig. 6:6 is a hemispherical, slightly thickened rim bowl of sandy orange-brown (2.5YR 6/8) ware known from other Persian and Hellenistic contexts (Lapp 1961: Type 51.2). Fig. 6:7–8 are incurved rim bowls representing one of the most popular types from the Late Persian and Hellenistic periods (e.g. *Ashdod II–III*:55; Fig. 15:23; Dothan

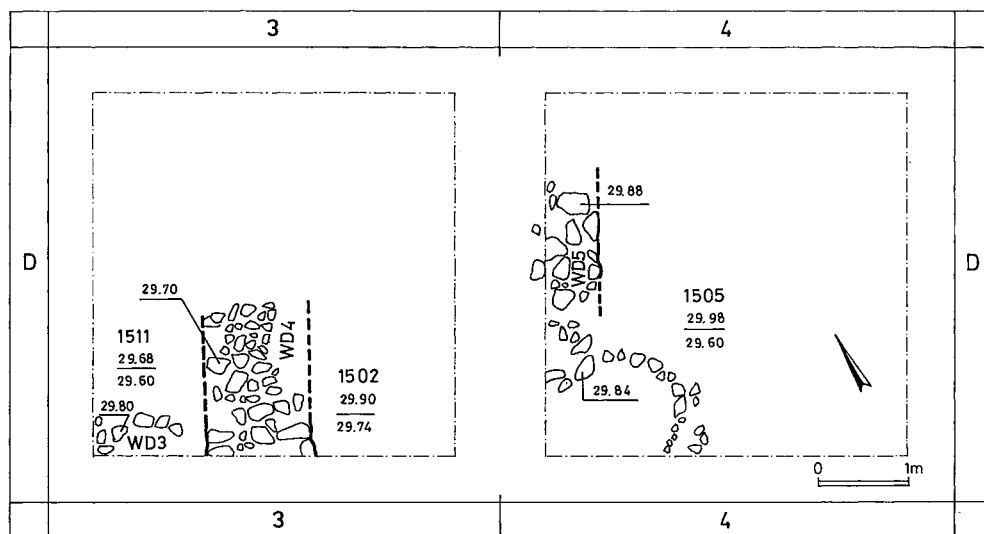


Fig. 3. Area H. Loci 1502, 1505, 1511. The Hellenistic stratum.

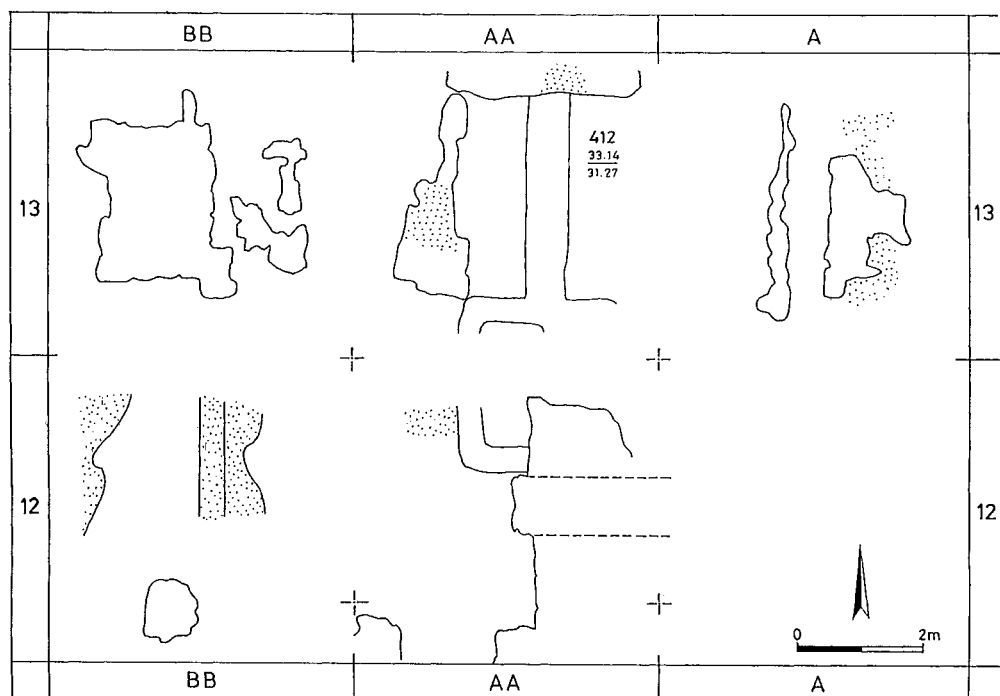


Fig. 4. Area D. Locus 412. The Hellenistic refuse pit sealed by later architectural remains.

1976:30–34; Fig. 30:4–6; Kloner and Hess 1985:127–128; Fig. 1:22; Fischer 1989:177–184; Fig. 13.1:3–5, ff.; *Dor IB*:289–290; Fig. 6.1, with some exceptions). Their ware is semi-fine, varying in colour from brown (2.5YR 5/4) (Fig. 6:7) to brownish-grey (10YR 8/4) (Fig. 6:8) and are covered unequally with a combination of black and brown slip. Fig. 6:9 is a globular body bowl with a straight and pointed, slightly everted rim, emphasized by a sort of collar on its upper portion. The ware is sandy and gritty, the colour is light orange (7.5YR 8/6) with a red slip covering its entire interior surface, while on the exterior it is limited to its collared rim. The shape resembles that of relief bowls (*Agora XXII*: Pl. 92:170, 328, 332); however, it seems to have been more popular in Sigillata wares of the 1st century B.C.E. and early 1st century C.E. (e.g. Hayes 1985:73–74 [Sigillata Çandarlı “C” — Form A 6a-b]; 83–84 [Cypriot Sigillata “D” — Forms P 18A-B, 19]). One example of this type of bowl from Gezer (*Gezer III*:101, 261; Pl. 38:15) dates to the mid-2nd century B.C.E., while another example from Dor dates to the 3rd century B.C.E. (*Dor IB*:297; Fig. 6.13:4).

Heavy Bowls (Fig. 6:10–13). Fig. 6:10–12 are fragments of coarse ware bowls with colour varying from cream-white (2.5Y 9/2) (Fig. 6:10) to brownish-grey (10YR 8/4) (Fig. 6:11) and pale orange (5YR 7/6) (Fig. 6:12) of the so-called ‘Persian Mortarium.’ Their stratigraphic context points towards an Early Hellenistic date. It has been suggested that this kind of vessel was in use throughout the Hellenistic period (Briend 1980:108; Pl. 12:1–3; Berlin 1988:107–109; Pl. 19:1–7). Yet, diverse opinions concerning their chronology and origin are reflected in recent studies (Stern 1982:96–98; *Dor IB*:53–55; Fig. 2.2; *contra* Blakely and Bennett 1989; *Tell el-Hesi III*:196–203). Fig. 6:13 is a fragment of a thickened and rounded rim bowl with thick-walled body and sandy and gritty pale orange (2.5YR 7/6) ware. It is similar to a bowl from Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988:110–111; Pl. 20:11) dated there to the 2nd quarter of the 3rd century B.C.E.

Cooking-pots (Fig. 7:1–3). Fig. 7:1 is an example of a globular type cooking-pot with a triangular rim and a rather flat upper surface. It has a sandy light brown

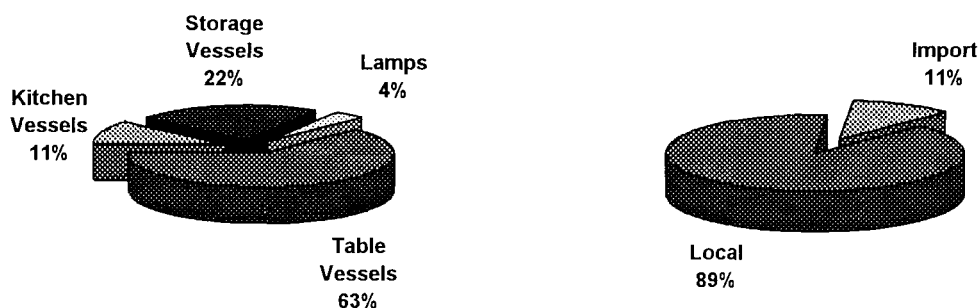


Fig. 5. Area H. Division by types of pottery. The ratio between local and imported wares.

(2.5YR 4/8) ware. This type is of Persian origin (e.g. Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 9.16), yet it continues into the Early Hellenistic period as well (*Gezer III*:97, 255–256; Pls. 33:19–20; 35:16–17). Fig. 7:2 is an example of a globular cooking-pot with a triangular rim. It has a sandy light brown (2.5YR 4/8) ware. Parallels, known from Samaria (*Samaria-Sebaste III*:228; Fig. 41:3–5), Tell Keisan (Briend 1980:107; Pl. 11:1–2), Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988:54–55; Pl. 1:3–6) and Dor (*Dor IB*:299; Fig. 6.18:4), date to the Early Hellenistic period. Fig. 7:3 is an everted and concave rim

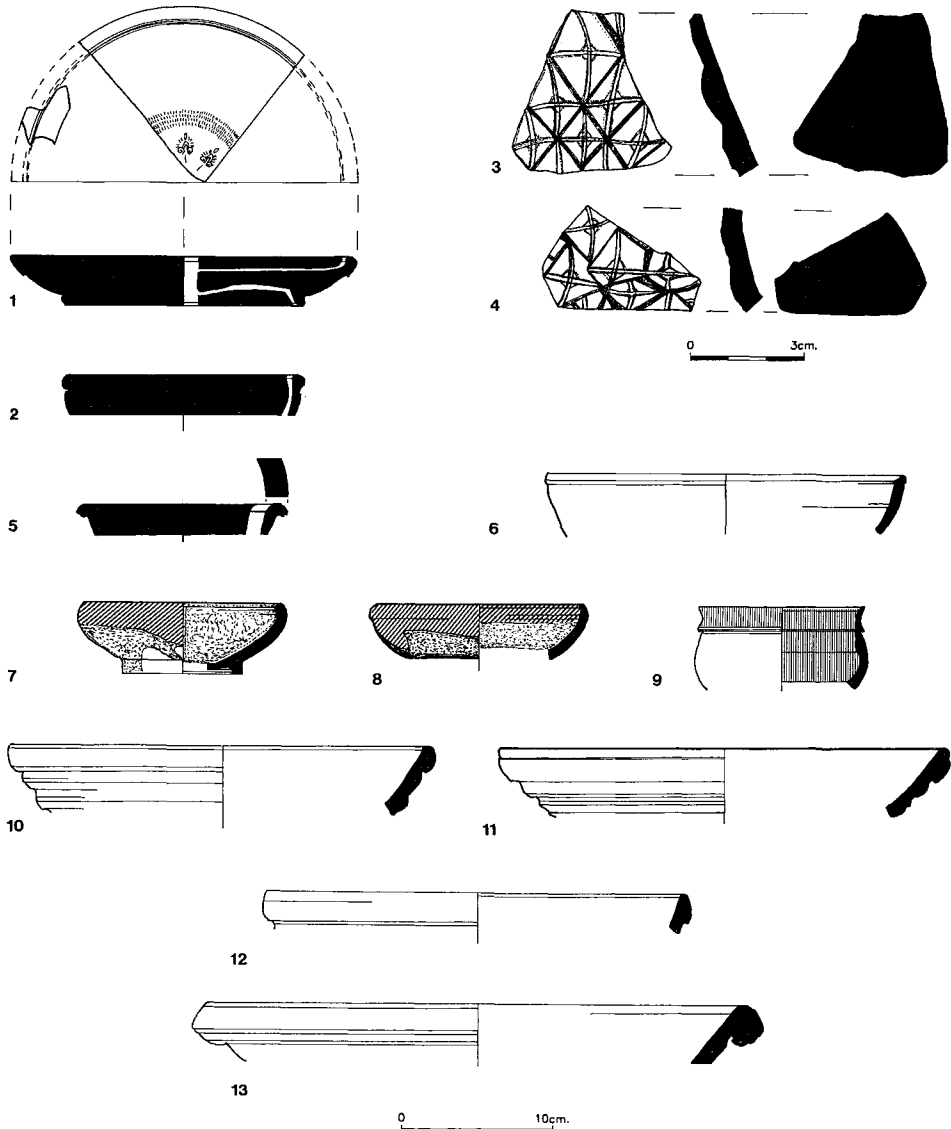


Fig. 6. Pottery from Area H (Loci 1502, 1505, 1511): bowls, heavy bowls.

of a globular type cooking-pot. It is made of sandy and gritty, brownish-orange (2.5YR 5/10) ware. Representing Lapp's Type 71.2, examples also appear at Maresha (Kloner and Hess 1985:128–130; Fig. 3:4), Tel Michal (Fischer 1989:184; Fig. 13.3:17), Caesarea (Berlin 1992:117; Fig. 53:12) and Dor (*Dor IB*:299; Fig. 6.19:10), where they have been dated to the 2nd century B.C.E.

Lagynos (Fig. 7:4). A fragment of a thickened rim, elongated narrow neck and flat lens-shaped handle lagynos. Its semi-fine, light orange (7.5YR 8/6) ware reflects its local manufacturing. Prototypes of this vessel, dated mainly to the first half of the 2nd century B.C.E., have been found at Athens (Thompson 1934:377, 450–451; D30–31) and at some sites in ancient Israel (e.g. *Ashdod II–III*:49; Fig. 11:3; *Dor IB*:309–310; Fig. 6.33:7).

Jugs (Fig. 7:5–6). Two fragments of flange rim, rilled and wide neck jugs are presented here. Their ware is sandy and gritty, their colour is brownish-grey (10YR 8/4, 7/4, respectively). They seem to be imitations of a better quality black slipped example discussed below (Fig. 9:23). These examples resemble Lapp's Type 21.1.C. Close parallels, found at Ashdod (*Ashdod I*:25; Fig. 7:1–2), Maresha (Kloner and Hess 1985:130; Fig. 3:15) and Dor (*Dor IB*:309; Fig. 6.31:1), date to the 2nd century B.C.E.

Jug/Flask (Fig. 7:7). A thickened and rounded, everted rim of a narrow-necked jug/flask. Its ware is sandy and gritty of pale orange (2.5YR 7/6) exterior and brownish-grey (10YR 7/4) core. It most closely resembles a type discussed at Gezer (*Gezer III*:84, 241; Pl. 32:10) and Ashdod (*Ashdod I*:25; Fig. 8:1), dated to the mid-3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.E., respectively.

Jug base (Fig. 7:8). A ring base of a semi-fine, light orange (7.5YR 8/6) ware covered with a cream-yellow (5Y 8.5/2) slip and decorated with red and dark red painted bands.

Jars (Fig. 7:9–13). Fig. 7:9 is a fragment from a holemouth jar. It has a brown-orange (5YR 6/4) sandy and gritty ware. It most likely represents a Persian survival of Early Hellenistic date (e.g. *Dor IB*:58; Fig. 2.5:2, related erroneously to krater types). Fig. 7:10 is a rather short-necked jar with square-shaped rim creating a collar on its exterior, has a sandy orange-pink (7.5YR 8/4) ware. It resembles a type known from Gezer (*Gezer III*:82, 241; Pl. 32:5) dated to the mid-3rd century B.C.E. Fig. 7:11 is a fragment of a rounded and thickened rim jar with a neck that is slightly splayed inwards. It has a sandy and gritty ware of greyish-brown (5YR 4/2) colour. This fragment represents a variant of a large group of jars found in Area D (Fig. 10:8–13) characterized by an outspreading rim and concave neck. Parallels may be seen at Gezer (*Gezer III*:80, 238; Pls. 39:5; 47:15), dated to the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.E. Fig. 7:12 is another variant of the same group but with a triangular rim. It has a sandy ware, its surface is buff, while the core is dark brown (2.5YR 4/4). Similar examples have been found at Dor (*Dor IB*:311; Fig. 6.36:5–6). Fig. 7:13 is a

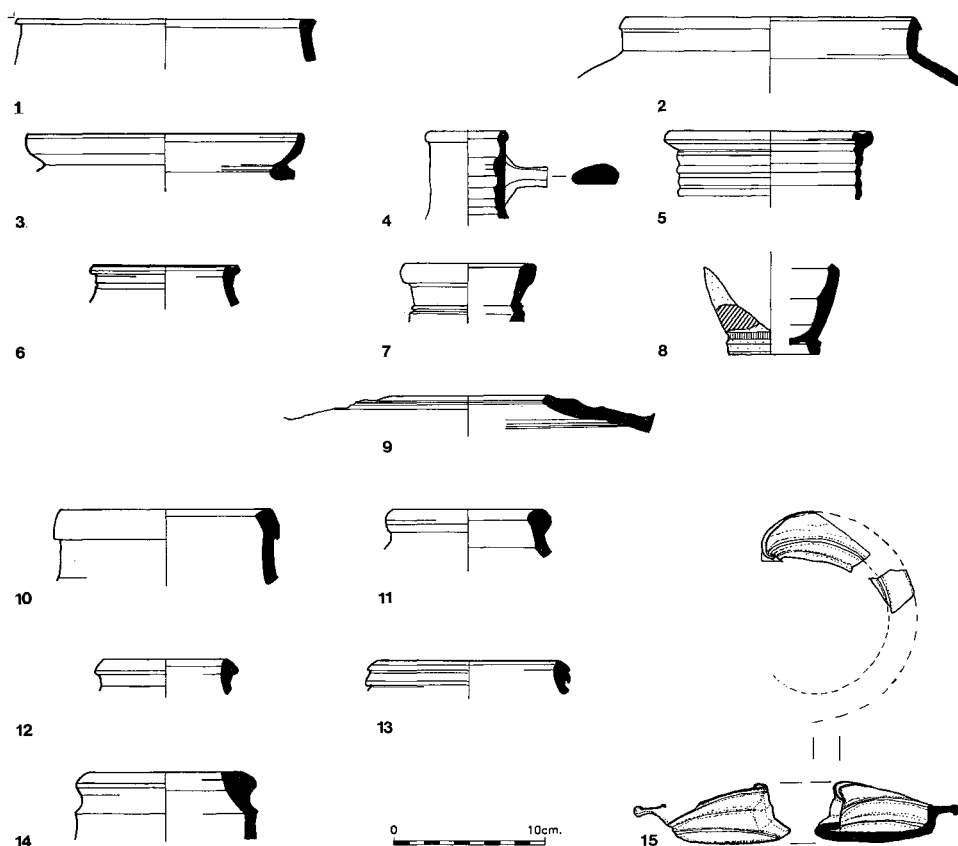


Fig. 7. Pottery from Area H (Loci 1502, 1505, 1511): cooking-pots, lagynos, jugs, jug/flask, jars, amphora, lamp.

fragment of a lapped rim of a rather small jar. It is made of sandy and gritty, orange-brown (5YR 6/8) ware and dated similarly.

Amphora (Fig. 7:14). This fragment is part of an imported amphora with a thickened triangular rim creating a concavity and a ridge on the neck. The ware is sandy and gritty with inclusions of gold mica, while its colour is pale orange (2.5YR 6/8). This amphora resembles some Punic examples (Cintas 1950:151–153; Pl. 26:320–321) dated mainly to the 4th and 2nd centuries B.C.E. However, the rim morphology also resembles some Iron II examples of ‘hippo’ jars found in northern Israel (e.g. *Megiddo I*:166–167; Pl. 15:75–77).

Lamp (Fig. 7:15). A fragment of a pinched open lamp made of semi-fine, light orange (7.5YR 8/6) ware. It represents a sort of *fossile directeur* of the Persian period (Stern 1982:127–129). This type of lamp was still in use during the first phase of the Hellenistic period.

AREA D

The ceramic assemblage from Area D comes from the refuse pit (Locus 412). The ceramic evidence suggests a lengthier period of occupation here than that of Area H. About 84% of the ceramic assemblage date from the late 4th to the early 1st centuries B.C.E. reflecting the chronology of its provenance. Fig. 8 presents the division of the pottery according to its family types and the ratio between the local and imported wares. Although Area D's assemblage varies slightly from that of Area H, it still suggests a level of civil occupation at the site.³

Plates (Fig. 9:1–3). Fig. 9:1 is a complete brown-orange (5YR 6/4) sandy ware fish plate, covered with dark greyish-brown slip. It has a shallow body with an everted, 'droopy' rim and a ring base, which is dated to the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.E. (Lapp 1961: Type 53.C; Fischer 1989:179; Fig. 13.1:9; *Dor IB*:292; Fig. 6.3:24, 26). Fig. 9:2 is an unslipped variant of the same type. Fig. 9:3 is a fragment of a purple-black (10R 4/2) sandy ware shallow plate with a slightly ribbed outer surface (*Ashdod I*:24; Fig. 5:8; Fischer 1989:179; Fig. 13.1:7; *Dor IB*:292–293; Fig. 6.4:4, 18).

Bowls (Fig. 9:4–11). Fig. 9:4 is a fragment of a brownish-orange (7.5YR 7/6) sandy ware mortar-like variant of carinated rim bowls and is covered with a reddish-brown slip. Fig. 9:5–6 are two fragments of pointed and straight rim shallow bowls. Their ware is sandy and gritty and their colour is brownish-orange (2.5YR 5/8) and red-brown (10R 5/6), respectively. Typologically, they are a variant of a group of incurved rim bowls occurring throughout the Hellenistic period (e.g. Yeivin and Edelstein 1970:6*; Fig. 9:1–4; Kloner and Hess 1985:127; Fig. 1:18–20; *Dor IB*:290; Fig. 6.1:19). Fig. 9:7–11 are incurved rim bowls. These examples can be divided into two groups, one with ring base (Fig. 9:7–10), the second with a thick-thumbed flat base (Fig. 9:11). Their ware is sandy and gritty and is red-brown (10R 5/6) in colour, covered with partial, unequally dipped

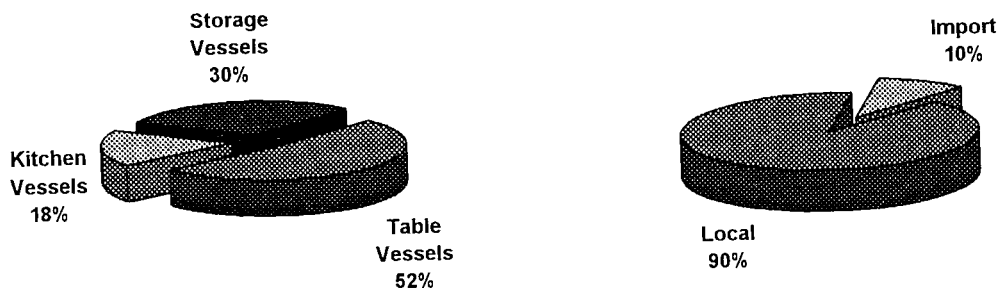


Fig. 8. Area D. Division by types of pottery. The ratio between local and imported wares.

3 The vessels of Fig. 9:2, 8–11, 14–15, 23 have already been presented in Roll and Ayalon 1989: Fig. 9.

reddish-brown slip. They belong to the typological group from Area H discussed above (Fig. 6:7–8) and may be dated similarly.

Heavy Bowl (Fig. 9:12). Fig. 9:12 is a fragment of coarse, cream-white (2.5Y 9/2) ware of the 'Persian Mortarium' type. It is similar to the group discussed in Area H (Fig. 6:10–12) and is dated similarly.

Krater (Fig. 9:13). Fig. 9:13 is a fragment of a splaying thickened rim of an Attic Red Figure vase. Below the rim, the surface of its exterior is decorated with a band of laurel wreath. It is a well-levigated orange-brown (2.5YR 6/8) ware. This type of krater and decoration has well-known parallels in the Attic workshops of the second half of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.E. (e.g. Boardman 1989: Figs. 154–155; 167), and also occurs at some sites in ancient Israel (e.g. *Ashdod II–III*: Fig. 97:10; Dothan 1978:24–26; *Dor IB*:168; Fig. 4.8:18).

Skyphoi (Fig. 9:14–15). These are representatives of popular variants occurring throughout the Hellenistic period, for example at Ashdod (*Ashdod II–III*:54; Fig. 16:1) and Paphos (Hayes 1991:26; Fig. 12:1–3).

Casseroles (Fig. 9:16–17). Fig. 9:16 is a fragment of an everted rim of a shallow casserole with lid device and handle-base of a loop handle attached to a globular carinated body. It has a sandy and gritty, brownish-orange (2.5YR 5/8) ware, with a fired inner surface. Examples, known from 'Akko and Dor (Dothan 1976:31; Fig. 30:10; *Dor IB*:299–300; Figs. 6.20:1; 6.21:2), are dated to the mid-4th–2nd centuries B.C.E. Fig. 9:17 is a fragment of an everted rim of a deep casserole constructed so as to receive a lid with a horizontal handle-base, made of a sandy and gritty, light brown (2.5YR 4/8) ware. Examples without handles, known from Samaria (*Samaria-Sebaste III*:228–230; Fig. 41:19), Maresha (Kloner and Hess 1985:128; Fig. 2:18) and Ashdod (*Ashdod II–III*:46; Fig. 8:18), date to the second half of the 2nd century B.C.E.

Cooking-pots (Fig. 9:18–22). Fig. 9:18–20 are straight-necked and thickened rim cooking-pots with presumably loop handles. Their ware is sandy and varies from orange (2.5YR 7/8) (Fig. 9:18), orange-brown (2.5YR 6/8) (Fig. 9:19) to brown-grey (2.5YR 4/2) (Fig. 9:20). These examples belong to Lapp's Type 71.1.B, one of the most common Hellenistic cooking-pots. Parallels may be seen at Ashdod (*Ashdod II–III*:48; Fig. 10:7), Tell Keisan (Briend 1980:107; Pl. 11:3), Maresha (Kloner and Hess 1985:130; Fig. 3:15), Tel Anafa (Berlin 1988:58–61; Pls. 4:16; 5:22–23) and Gezer (*Gezer III*:98, 258; Pl. 32:21), all dating from the 3rd century to the early 1st century B.C.E. Fig. 9:21 is an everted and concave rim of a globular type cooking-pot. It is made of sandy and gritty, brown-grey (2.5YR 4/2) ware. It is similar to a cooking-pot from Area H (Fig. 7:3) and dates to the 2nd century B.C.E. Fig. 9:22 is a carinated and flanged rim cooking-pot of sandy light brown (2.5YR 4/8) ware. This type has also been found at Maresha (Kloner and Hess 1985:128–130; Fig. 3:5) and was dated to the Late Hellenistic period.

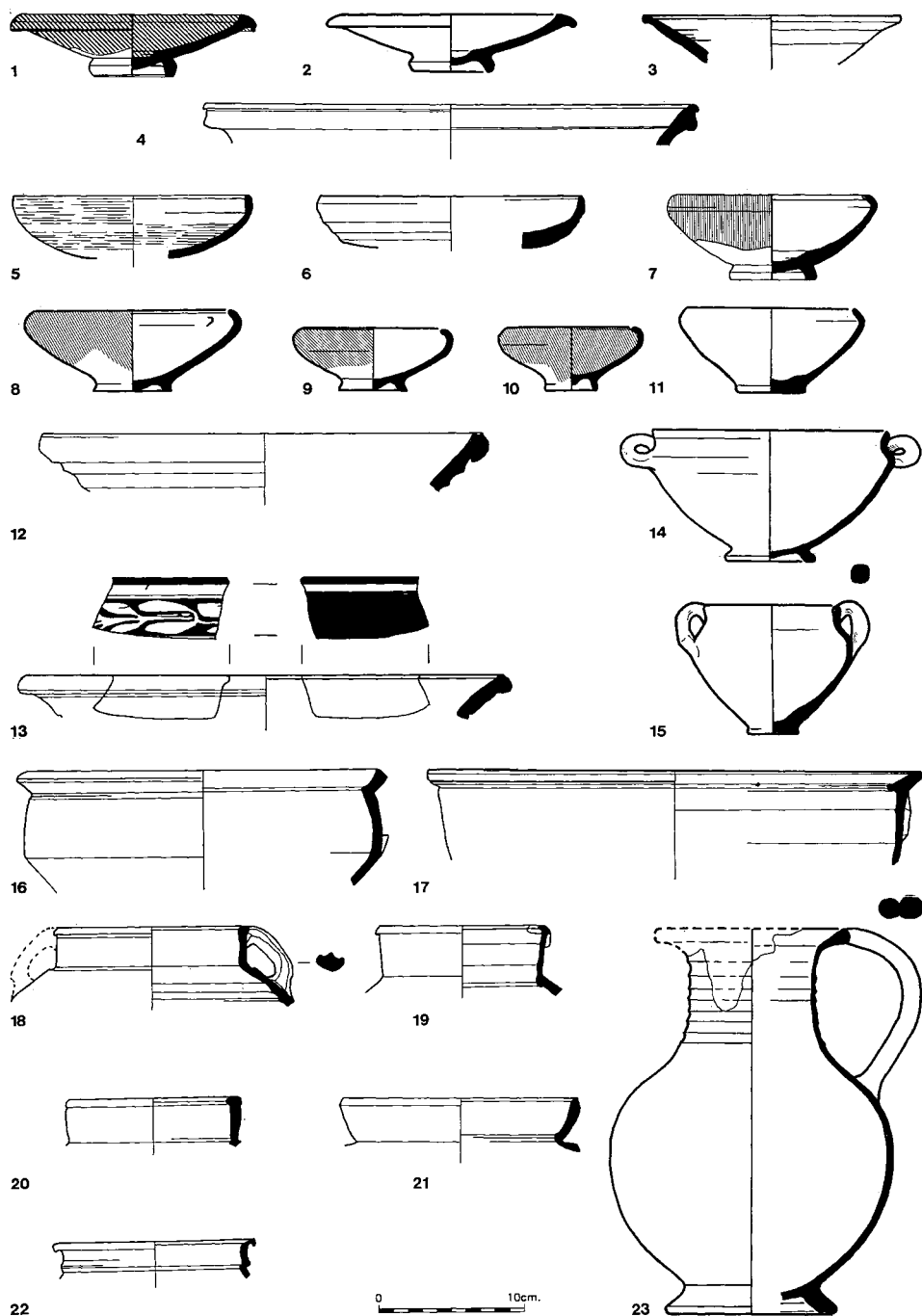


Fig. 9. Pottery from Area D (Locus 412): plates, bowls, heavy bowl, krater, skyphoi, casseroles, cooking-pots, jug.

Jugs (Figs. 9:23; 10:1). Fig. 9:23 is an almost complete example of a large jug. This type of jug is characterized by a flanged rim, elongated and rilled neck, globular body, a low (slightly offset) foot ring base, and a twin-handle attached to the rim and the shoulder. It is of semi-fine, greyish-brown (5YR 4/2) ware, decorated by a greyish-black (5YR 3/1) slip and has a wheel-burnished exterior. It seems to be a successor of the classical *olpe* and as such has been discovered in a 4th–3rd century B.C.E. context at the Athenian Agora (*Agora XII*:190, 356; No. 1707; Fig. 14; Pl. 79). It has also been suggested that its grey ware and shape is similar to some examples from 5th–4th century contexts at Black Sea sites (*ibid.*:209, Note 28). Other parallels may be seen at Paphos, where it was assigned to a category of a colour-coated group which continued into the 1st century B.C.E. (Hayes 1991:28; Fig. 16:1–10). Fig. 10:1 has a thickened rim, conical and elongated neck of a grey-cored and orange (2.5YR 7/8) ware. This type has also occurred at Ashdod (*Ashdod II–III*:50; Fig. 11:5). It dates from the 2nd to mid-1st centuries B.C.E.

Flask (Fig. 10:2). This is an upper part of an elongated neck flask with probably two loop handles attached from the shoulder to the upper neck. It has a sandy orange (5YR 7/8) ware. This relatively thick-walled type with neck stuck to the body suggests an Early Hellenistic date (e.g. Yeivin and Edelstein 1970:6*; Fig. 7:23; *Dor IB*:310; Fig. 6.34:1).

Fusiform Unguentaria (Fig. 10:3–5). These are three examples of spindle-shaped bottles with slightly offset flat string-cut bases. Their ware is sandy and varies between pale orange (5YR 7/6) (Fig. 10:3), greyish-brown (5YR 4/2) (Fig. 10:4) and red-brown (10R 7/8) (Fig. 10:5). This kind of bottle represents one of the most common vessels in both Jewish (Kahane 1952; 1953) and Pagan (Anderson-Stojanović 1987) daily life and funerary contexts during the 3rd century B.C.E. and 1st century C.E. However, it seems that *fusiform unguentaria* appeared in Late Persian contexts as well (e.g. Singer-Avitz 1989:135; Fig. 9.13:13–14; *Dor IB*:305). One notable group was recovered at Dor (*ibid.*:304–306; Fig. 6.26:9–36, with some exceptions).

Jars (Fig. 10:6–16). Fig. 10:6 is a fragment of a neckless flat-shouldered storage jar made of sandy light orange (7.5YR 8/6) ware. This type is from a well-known group of jars which appeared from Iron Age II to the 4th century B.C.E. (Stern 1982:107–110; Type H). Although this type is more common in Persian strata of the 6th and 4th centuries B.C.E. (Singer-Avitz 1989:116–118; Fig. 9.17), it seems to continue into the Early Hellenistic period as well (Cintas 1950:141; Pl. 22:276; Briend 1980:105; Pl. 7:1; *Dor IB*:312; Fig. 6.38:7). Fig. 10:7 is a fragment of a short-necked thickened rim storage jar of sandy brownish-orange (7.5YR 7/6) ware. Similar vessels have been discovered in Persian and Hellenistic strata (e.g. Stern 1982:104; Type F1; Fig. 142; *Shikmona II*:39; Pl. 27:268; *Tel Mevorakh I*:34;

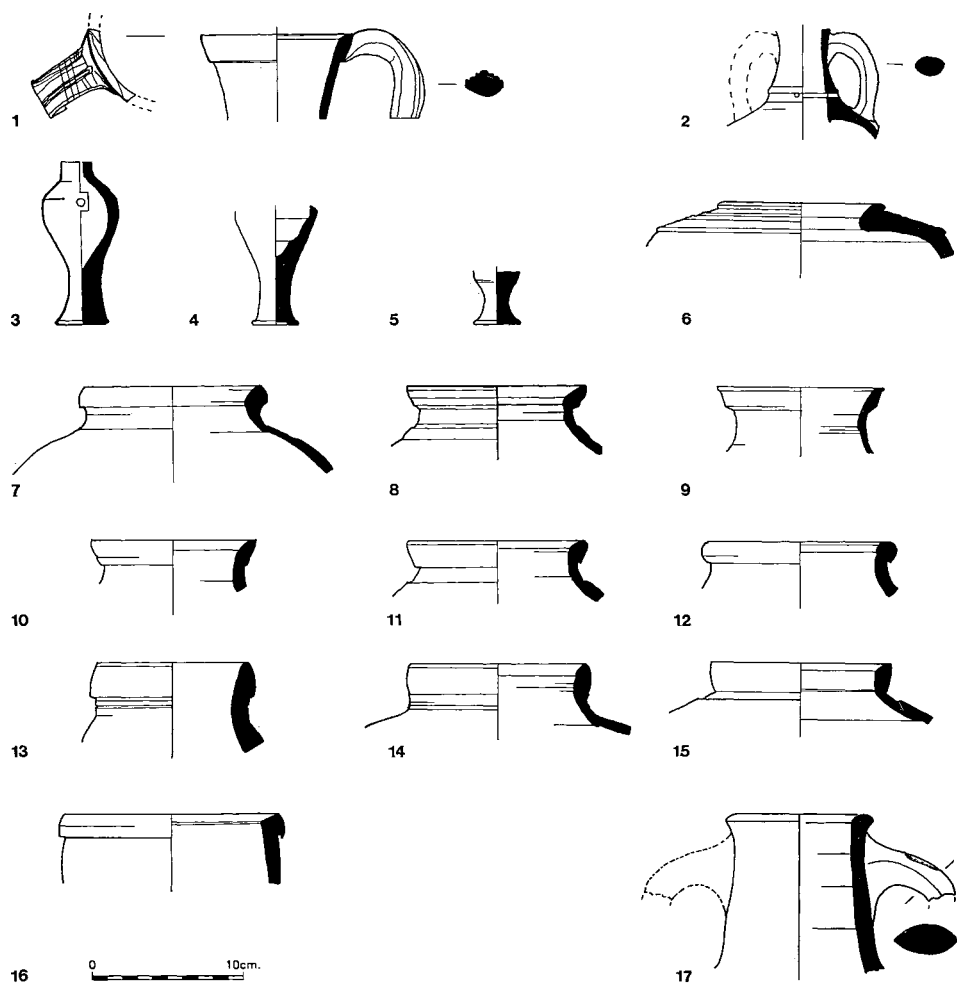


Fig. 10. Pottery from Area D (Locus 412): jug, flask, *fusiform unguentaria*, jars, amphorae.

Fig. 7:4; *Gezer III*:80, 238; Pl. 32:2; *Dor IB*:311–312; Fig. 6.37:6). Fig. 10:8–11 are fragments of a group of elongated bag-shaped jars characterized by an outspreading rim and concave neck. Their ware is sandy and gritty, varying from pale orange (5YR 7/6) (Fig. 10:8), orange (5YR 7/8) (Fig. 10:9), cream-yellow (5Y 8.5/2) (Fig. 10:10) to brownish-grey (10YR 8/4) (Fig. 10:11). Our examples represent Hellenistic variants (Lapp 1961: Type 11.2.A–C and 11.3.A–C; *Gezer III*:80, 82, 238–239, 241; Pl. 32:2–5; *Dor IB*:311; Fig. 6.37:1–4) of an earlier Persian type (e.g. Singer-Avitz 1989:137; Fig. 9.12:8–9). Fig. 10:12 is a variant of the above group and has a rounded rim made of brownish-grey (10YR 7/4) ware (Lapp 1961: Type 11.3.F; *Jerusalem I*:38–39; Fig. 17:33, 40; Fischer 1989:181; Fig. 13.2:20). Fig. 10:13 is

another variant of the same group and has thickened walls and an elongated triangular rim of brownish-grey (10YR 8/4) colour. This variant recalls Lapp's Type 11.3.E, which was found at Ashdod and Dor (*Ashdod I*:23, 25; Figs. 3:1; 7:8; *Dor IB*:311; Fig. 6.36:12). Fig. 10:14–15 are two fragments of short-necked, oval-to square-shaped rim jars. Their ware is sandy and gritty. Fig. 10:14 has a cream-white (2.5Y 9/2) surface and pale orange (2.5YR 7/6) core, while Fig. 10:15 is of pale orange (2.5YR 7/6) ware. Examples occur at Samaria (*Samaria-Sebaste III*:232–233; Fig. 42:13), Tirat Yehuda (Yeivin and Edelstein 1970:6*; Fig. 6:3) and Tell Keisan (Briend 1980:105; Pl. 8:1a, c), suggesting a 3rd to 2nd century B.C.E. date.

Rhodian Amphora (Fig. 10:16). A fragment of an elongated neck and thickened square-shaped rim of a well-levigated pale orange (5YR 7/6) ware. On the outer surface of the neck some remains of red slip or paint may be observed. This fragment represents one of the best known types of Rhodian amphorae (Grace 1934:203; Pl. II:4) occurring at Hellenistic sites in Israel (e.g. *Ashdod II–III*:63; Fig. 26:2; *Dor IB*:191; No. 67; Fig. 5.0:6).

Non-local Amphora (Fig. 10:17). A fragment of an elongated neck and thickened, slightly everted rim of gritty and micaceous ware, with a cream-white (2.5Y 9/2) surface and an orange (5YR 7/8) core, having a round illegible stamp on the upper part of the handle. Its form resembles an example from Dor (*Dor IB*:101; Fig. 3.13:21).

Miscellanea (Fig. 11:1–4). Fig. 11:1 is a fragment of the lower body of a relief bowl made of fine brownish-grey (10YR 8/4) ware covered with a brown slip (5YR 4/4). On its surface, a molded motif of a row of presumably alternating acanthus leaves and diamond-shaped lotus leaf bordered by an astragal is depicted. This example has close parallels to the Athenian Agora where they were defined as 'imbricate bowls' of the late 3rd and early 1st centuries B.C.E. (*Agora XXII*:16–17; Pl. 4:20). Similar fragments were discovered at Paphos, where they were dated based on stratigraphic evidence to the last quarter of the 2nd century B.C.E. or later, (Neuru 1991:16; Fig. 8:22). Fig. 11:2 is an incurved rim bowl made of fine brownish-orange (2.5YR 5/8) ware decorated with an unevenly dipped red and brown slip. Parallels have appeared in Areas H and D (Figs. 6:7–8; 9:7–10) from the Persian and Hellenistic periods. Fig. 11:3 is an almost complete oval-shaped jug with a trumpet base and omphalos bottom. It is made of fine pale orange (5YR 6/6) ware with drops of brownish-black (5YR 3/2) slip. Fig. 11:4 is a *fusiform unguentarium* which may be related to the group from Area D (Fig. 10:3–5). It has a semi-fine, light orange (7.5YR 8/6) ware and a string-cut base.

Stamped Amphora Handles (Fig. 12:1–3). Four stamped handles related to the Hellenistic phase at Apollonia were found. Three of them are identified as Rhodian, related to eponyms of Grace's Period III (ca. 205–175 B.C.E.; 1985:42–43; For a

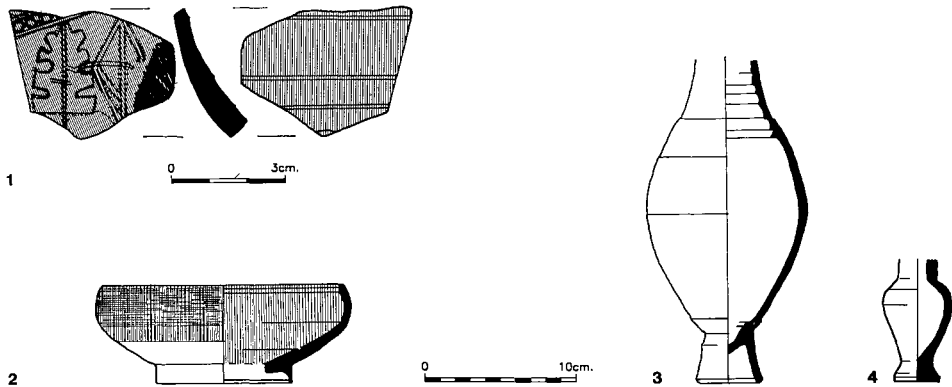


Fig. 11. Miscellanea: bowls, jug, *fusiform unguentarium*.

lower dating see Finkielsztejn 1995), but were found out of context. The fourth (Fig. 10:17), was discovered in the refuse pit of Area D, is illegible, and appears to be of a non-local origin.

Fig. 12:1; rectangular shape with double stamped frame and inscription.

Ἀγαθοκλεῦς

Ἀγαθοκλῆς is the name of a Rhodian fabricant connected with eponyms of ca. 188–176 B.C.E. (Grace 1985:10). Similar stamps have been found at Jerusalem and Dor (Ariel 1990:38; No. S58; *Dor IB*:183; No. 1). Handles bearing this name have also been found at Maresha (Macalister 1901:28–29; No. 5), Samaria (*Samaria-Sebaste III*:382), and Ashdod (*Ashdod II–III*:63; Fig. 26:6).

Fig. 12:2; rectangular stamp.

Ἀμύντα (wreath)

Ἀμύντας also represents a Rhodian fabricant connected with the same eponyms discussed above. Notable are the identical stamps from Tel Michal (Fischer 1989:186; Fig. 13.4:1; Pl. 68:1), Jerusalem (Ariel 1990:42, esp. Nos. S96 and S99) and Dor (*Dor IB*:184; No. 7). The name also occurs on six stamps from Samaria (*Samaria-Sebaste III*:382) and two from Maresha (Macalister 1901:30–31; Nos. 19–20; Pl. 2:4).

Fig. 12:3; round stamp.

Ἰπποκράτεϋς (rose; round secondary stamp, uninscribed)

Ἰπποκράτης is another Rhodian fabricant connected with eponyms of ca. 183–150 B.C.E. (Grace 1985:9–10; Notes 18–19). Examples of such stamps are known from Jerusalem (Ariel 1990:52; No. S192), Dor (*Dor IB*:188; Nos. 42–43) and Maresha (Macalister 1901:40–41; Nos. 124–125).

Metal Artefacts (Fig. 13:1–3). Three metal objects were analysed and were found to be similar to those discovered at Tel Michal. Fig. 13:1 is an intact tanged iron

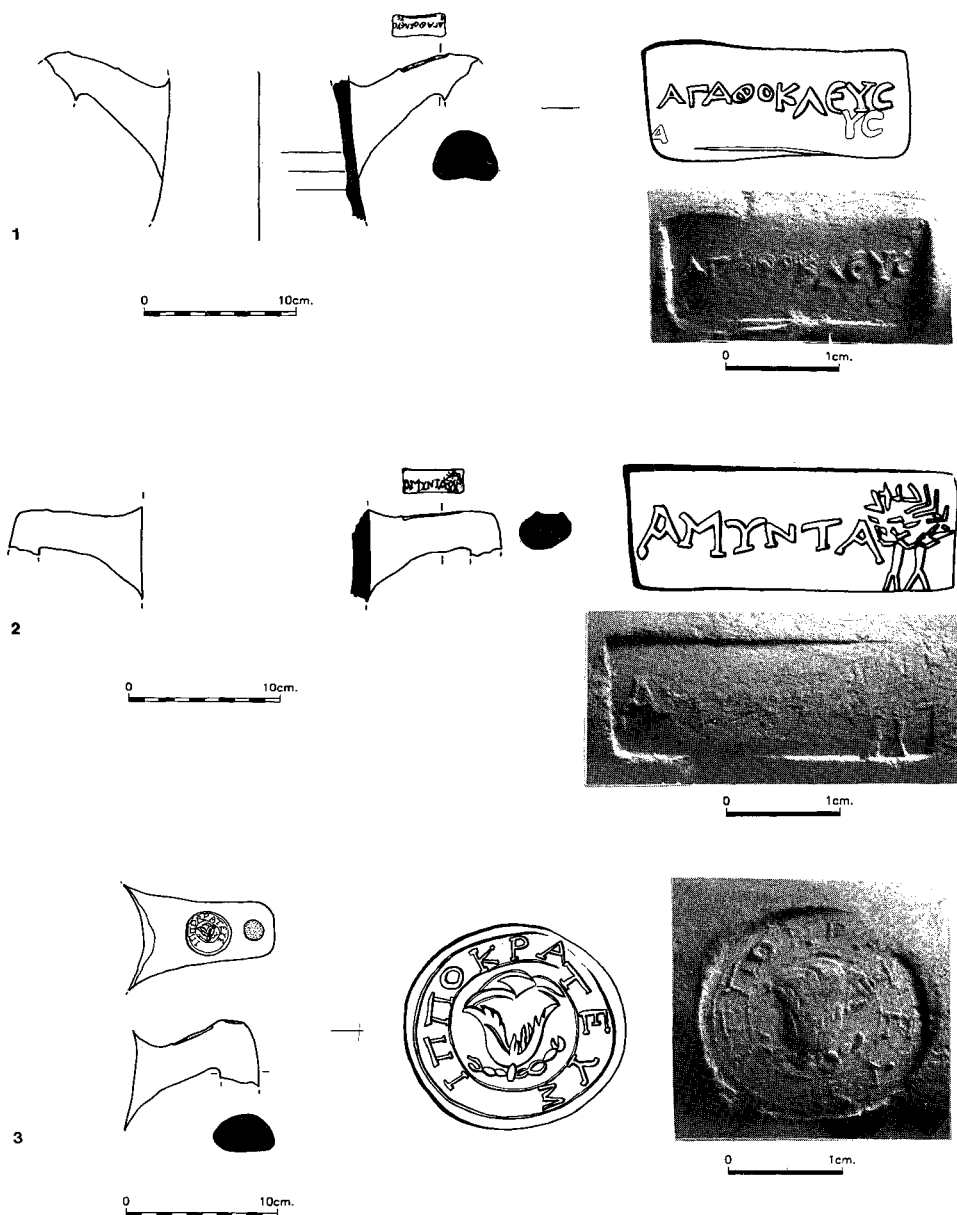


Fig. 12. Stamped amphora handles.

arrowhead. This type is known from Iron Age contexts, but apparently continues to the Hellenistic period (e.g. Muhly and Muhly 1989:269–271; Fig. 25.1:18, 31). Fig. 13:2 is a fragmented copper fibula preserving its bow which seems to have held rivets. Similar shapes of Persian-Hellenistic date were found at Tel Michal

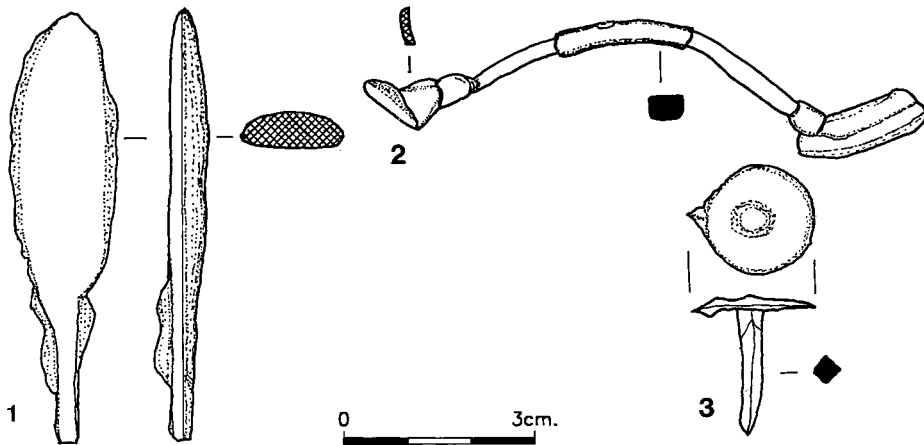


Fig. 13. Metal artefacts: arrowhead, fibula, tack.

(*ibid.*:288; Fig. 25.13:255, 260–263). Fig. 13:3 is a complete copper tack. Parallels from Persian-Hellenistic and Roman contexts are known from Tel Michal (*ibid.*:278–280; Fig. 25.8:120–128, 132–134).

Discussion

The ceramic evidence taken together with the scanty stratigraphic remains may suggest continuity at the site from the Late Persian period to the end of the Hellenistic period. The resettlement at Apollonia may be assigned to the years following the Tennes rebellion (Barag 1966:11–12; Note 32) which actually relate to the Hellenistic period at the site. However, historical sources mentioning Apollonia mainly emphasize the end of this period. The latest ceramic assemblage from the site dates to the early 1st century B.C.E., and may be connected with the first stage of Alexander Jannaeus' military activity in the central and southern coastal strip of ancient Israel, including Apollonia (ca. 103–95 B.C.E.; cf. Stern 1964:I; Schürer 1979:114–115; Roll 1992:298–299; and see *Ant. Jud.* XIII, 15, 4, [395]). The resettlement of Apollonia (ca. 57–55 B.C.E.) by Gabinius as mentioned by Josephus Flavius (*Bell. Jud.* I, 8, 4, [166]; see however Stein 1990:96–99; Isaac 1992:336–340) may explain the lack of substantial ceramic material which may be assigned to the first half of the 1st century B.C.E. However, other surveys on the historical geography and the history of settlement of the region of the southern Sharon Plain reconstruct a somewhat different process in this region (Gophna and Ayalon 1989:23; Rainey 1989:15).

LOCI AND REGISTRATION NUMBERS OF THE DRAWINGS

(L.=Locus; HM. = Herzliya Museum, where pottery and objects were stored)

Fig. 6: 1: L.1511, HM.2938; 2: L.1505, HM.2960; 3: L.1502, HM.2942; 4: L.1505, HM.2947; 5: L.1505, HM.2958; 6: L.1505, HM.2946; 7: L.1505, HM.2951; 8: L.1505, HM.2945; 9: L.1505, HM.2952; 10: L.1505, HM.2956; 11: L.1505, HM.2949; 12: L.1505, HM.2965; 13: L.1505, HM.2957.

Fig. 7: 1: L.1505, HM.2961; 2: L.1505, HM.2953; 3: L.1505, HM.2959; 4: L.1511, HM.2941; 5: L.1505, HM.2948; 6: L.1505, HM.2962; 7: L.1505, HM.2950; 8: L.1511, HM.2939; 9: L.1505, HM.2954; 10: L.1511, HM.2944; 11: L.1511, HM.2943; 12: L.1505, HM.2964; 13: L.1505, HM.2963; 14: L.1511, HM.2940; 15: L.1505, HM.2955.

Fig. 9: L.412; 1: HM.2928; 3: HM.3013; 4: HM.3006; 5: HM.3011; 6: HM.3016; 7: HM.2927; 12: HM.3009; 13: HM.2011; 16: HM.3004; 17: HM.3014; 18: HM.3010; 19: HM.3012; 20: HM.3017; 21: HM.3015; 22: HM.3007; HM. 23: HM.2111.

Fig. 10: L.412; 1: HM.3005; 2: HM.3002; 3: HM.2113; 4: HM.3003; 5: HM.3008; 6: HM.3018; 7: HM.3024; 8: HM.3023; 9: HM.3019; 10: HM.3022; 11: HM.3027; 12: HM.3020; 13: HM.3028; 14: HM.3025; 15: HM.3021; 16: HM.3026; 17: HM.2024.

Fig. 11: 1: L.846, HM.3001; 2: L.930, HM.2013; 3: L.816, HM.2926; 4: L.400, HM.2112.

Fig. 12: 1: L.964, HM.2029; 2: L.816, HM. 2030; 3: L.1500, HM.3000.

Fig. 13: 1: L.1505, HM.2929; 2: L.1505, HM.2930; 3: L.1502, HM.2788.

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